

# PERSIA WELLS \* TRAGIC SEQUEL OF WRECK \* AMERICAN SHOES

## PERSIANS PROPOSE COMPROMISE WITH MR. SHUSTER'S MEN

Will Pay Three Years' Salary to Messrs. Cairns, McCaskey and Dickey.

ERSTWHILE TREASURER TELLS THE FULL STORY

London Hears Anglo-Russian Policy Denounced—"Ten Commandments Do Not Apply."

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

TEHERAN, Monday.—I understand the Persian government has made a definite proposal regarding the compensation to be made to the Americans who formed part of the treasury staff of Mr. W. Morgan Shuster.

An offer of three years' pay has been made to Messrs. Cairns, McCaskey and Dickey, who came hither with Mr. Shuster, but a much less satisfactory offer was made to the eleven others, who came to Persia later.

## KURDS AND RUSSIANS FIGHTING IN PERSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.—Several skirmishes between Kurds and the Russians occupying the northern provinces of Persia are reported in a despatch received here from Khol, in the Persian province of Azerbaijan, sixty-five miles to the northwest of Tabriz. The Russian patrols on the fifty mile stretch of road between Urmiah and Dilman have been fired at repeatedly during the last few days. Several Kurds have been killed.

Armed parties of Kurds and Armenians have been observed in the neighborhood of Urmiah, which is occupied by the Turks.

## MR. SHUSTER WARMLY GREETED IN LONDON

LONDON, Monday.—Mr. W. Morgan Shuster received a remarkable ovation and his defense of Persian independence was enthusiastically cheered at a banquet which the Persian Committee, composed of members of the House of Commons and other prominent men, gave for the American, who was until recently Treasurer General of Persia, at the Savoy Hotel to-night. A representative company of two hundred, one-third of whom were American residents, assembled in the banquet hall and listened to the young American's story of recent events in Persia and the part the American financial mission played.

Mr. Shuster spoke for nearly an hour and his auditors listened intently to every clear sentence and were reluctant to let him stop. The speech was a detailed narrative of the wrecking of Persia's constitutional government, the main facts of which have already been published, but Mr. Shuster gave to them such sequence and detail that they had all the interest of a drama. Yet he spoke with such restraint and good temper that no British susceptibilities could have been offended.

He placed the entire responsibility upon Russian antagonism to a strong, independent Persia, and made it plain that he thought the British people had been deceived regarding the facts. He said that ninety-nine per cent of the disorders charged as a partial excuse for intervention had been imported by Russia.

Replying to the accusation in the British newspapers that he lacked tact, Mr. Shuster said he had kept on the most delicate relations with the Russian and British Ministers at Tehran throughout. To the criticism of his course in presenting Persia's case through the newspapers, he said that he had asked the Persians "whether they preferred Persia to be ruled in a dark alley, or that the crime should be committed in a public square," which evoked prolonged cheering. He strongly condemned the last Anglo-Russian ultimatum, which had forced Persia to pledge herself to satisfy all the claims that Russia had made in the past and might make in the future.

"I am not bitter about our experience," he said in conclusion. "I should be a hypocrite if I pretended not to sympathize with the bitterness of a Mohammedan people who have so forcibly learned the lesson that the Ten Commandments do not apply in international politics."

Mr. H. E. B. Lynch presided and spoke at length on the question of Persia. Sir Thomas Barclay, vice president of the International Law Association, in his speech referred gracefully to the pledge recently accorded to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia in New York. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Shuster.

Mr. Philip Edward Morrell, Member of Parliament for Burnley, evoked cheers when he said: "We realize with deep and justifying shame the part played, not by our country, but by the government of this country."

Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald and Professor Edward Granville Browne, the noted Persian scholar of Cambridge University, also spoke.

## MR. HENNIKER HEATON IS MADE A BARONET

LONDON, Monday.—King George, it was announced to-day, has conferred upon Mr. John Henniker Heaton, popularly known as the "Father of the Imperial Penny Postage," the title of Baronet.

## BRITISH STEAMSHIP BELIEVED WRECKED

HULL, Monday.—It is practically certain that the British steamship Genoa, of the Union line, foundered in the recent storm on the coast of Norway. Wreckage on the vessel has been picked up on the coast of Berwickshire, Scotland. She left Hull on January 15 for Riga and has not since been reported.

## DUKE OF FIFE, ILL SINCE SHIPWRECK, DIES IN EGYPT

Victim of Cold Contracted When He Was Rescued from the Delhi.

PUTS KING GEORGE'S COURT IN MOURNING

Brother-in-Law of Monarch Popular in England Because of His Philanthropy.

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegram.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

THE Duke of Fife died at Wady Halfa this afternoon from a chill contracted at the time of his rescue when the steamship Delhi was wrecked. His death will stop celebrations in honor of the King's homecoming and puts the court in mourning.

Ever since the wreck of the steamship Delhi, of the Peninsular and Oriental line, on the Moroccan coast, early in the morning of December 12, the Duke of Fife had been ill. With the Princess Royal, his wife, and their two daughters, the Princesses Maud and Alexandra, who were on their way to Egypt, the Duke was subjected to severe exposure.

The Delhi went on the rocks of Cape Spartel, which is across the strait from Gibraltar, at half-past one o'clock in the morning. There was a dense fog and a high sea, and it was several hours before boats could be lowered. The wreckless craft for aid were heard by the French cruiser Priant, which stood by and took off many of the passengers, but the royal party was sent ashore aboard one of the such heavy seas that one of the young Princesses was thrown into the water, and rescued with difficulty. All of the party were drenched and reached Tangier four hours later with no change of clothing.

There the Duke of Fife was seized with a chill which delayed his departure for Gibraltar, and he was ill during the remainder of the trip to Egypt, which was made aboard the Macedonia. He was on his way to the cathedral at Khartoum, where the Memorial Cathedral of the Gordon Memorial was to be dedicated.

WADI-HALF, in the Egyptian Sudan, he suffered a severe chill, and from that time on grew rapidly worse. His condition became critical on January 24 and it was decided to remove him from Wadi-Half, where no medical assistance could be procured, to Assuan. At the latter place physicians took him in charge, and ordered him to remain in bed.

The Duke of Fife was born on November 10, 1848. He was educated at Eton and in 1879 succeeded his father as the Sixth Earl of Fife. Ten years later he married Alexandra, daughter of the Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VII. He was Duke of Fife upon his marriage.

The Duke took a great interest in business affairs. He was a partner in the noted banking firm of Sir James Scott & Co., of London, and vice president of the British South Africa Company. He was a liberal member of Parliament from 1874 to 1884, and was a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1874 to 1884, and was a member of the House of Commons from 1874 to 1884.

## PRINCE COLONNA PONTIFICAL AID, DEAD

ROME, Monday.—Principe Marco Antonio Colonna, Duca de Pallano, head of the historic Italian family and assistant to the Pontifical throne, died to-day. The Pope sent his apostolic benediction to him.

Principe Colonna was born at Naples on April 8, 1844. He succeeded his father as twelfth bearer of the title on March 12, 1894.

## LORD DUNRAVEN DEFENDS CATHOLICS

LONDON, Monday.—The Earl of Dunraven, in an interview to-day says the agitation in Ulster is a mental disease from which that province has been suffering for generations.

The Earl says that the people of Ulster have for a long time been accustomed to complete ascendancy and have come to consider themselves as superior to the rest of Irishmen intellectually, socially and in every other respect. They regard themselves as belonging to a nobler species of creation, and what they really dread is being put upon a level with other Irishmen.

There is no reason to suppose, he says, that the Catholic majority in Ireland will persecute the Protestant minority should home rule be introduced. Intolerance has been always shown by the other side.

## Belfast Home Rule Meeting Will Be Held in Open Air

BELFAST, Monday.—After a vain search for a hall the Belfast Liberal Association has had to be satisfied with the Celtic Club football field for the holding of the Home Rule meeting on February 8, at which Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, is to speak. It has been also decided, with a view to lessening the risk of a conflict between nationalists and unionists, to hold the Home Rule demonstration at noon instead of at night as was previously intended. The Celtic Club football grounds are situated in the centre of the nationalist quarter of the city.

Chance. A third instalment of Joseph Conrad's fine story of the sea will appear, illustrated, in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD. A synopsis of what has gone before accompanies it, but you can't afford to miss a chapter.

## Proposed Rise in Cost of American Shoes Various Considered by Paris Dealers



NEW YORK SHOE COMPANY, AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Some Regard It as Justified, Others Disagree, but All Praise the Imported Article.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.] Despatches from New York, published in the Herald, have told of the American shoe manufacturers' proposal to increase the price of shoes by from twenty-five cents to a dollar a pair. American shoes have been so extensively adopted in Paris that this news could not fail to awaken keen interest in the trade as well as among the general public.

A HERALD correspondent who has interviewed some of the principal retailers of American shoes finds that there is a singular divergence of opinion on the subject of the threatened increase in prices, particularly in regard to its causes. By some the rise is regarded as logical and amply justified, while others consider that manufacturers have no valid reason whatever for making customers pay more for their shoes than heretofore.

Mons. Rouzies, manager of the Hanan shoe shop in the avenue de l'Opera, vice president of the French Syndicat des Negociants en Chaussures, thinks the rise in price is easily explained by the enormous increase in the demand for shoes. "Shows Civilization Spread," he said, "is at the bottom of the matter. Everybody wears shoes of some sort nowadays. It is of so many years ago that, even in France, a large proportion of the population wore nothing but 'sabots' in footwear. To-day the poorest in the land count shoes as indispensable adjuncts to their wardrobe. In every country there has been going on the same generalization of the wear of boots and shoes, until now the consumption of leather has reached phenomenal figures.

"Shoe factories have sprung up in hundreds in almost every country of the world to meet the new demand. Certain countries in South America, Brazil for instance, might be mentioned as examples of the rapid development of the shoe industry. The result of the extraordinary increase in the output is that leather has become really scarce and dear.

"But you have to remember that side by side with the general growth of the output has developed a more refined taste among the middle and upper classes in regard to their footwear. People want greater elegance in shoes than formerly; they want a better fit, better finish and more variety in shapes and shades.

"Public's Taste Improves. "There is no doubt that the skill of the American shoe manufacturers is responsible for this perfecting of the public's taste. Their makers are now obliged to put on the market a larger number of different models than ever. Persons who used to be content with one or two pairs of shoes now require a different pair for every use—town, walking, evening, sports—and, again, these are subdivided into other sorts for winter or summer. Result, increased consumption of leather and cost of manufacture.

"Brown shoes are a comparatively recent innovation and have become indispensable for summer wear. The modern man and woman ask for 'souples de luxe.' The American shoe industry is now obliged to produce a larger number of different models than ever. Persons who used to be content with one or two pairs of shoes now require a different pair for every use—town, walking, evening, sports—and, again, these are subdivided into other sorts for winter or summer. Result, increased consumption of leather and cost of manufacture.

"Many of the big shoe manufacturers are interested in the United States Shoe Machinery Company, which has been paying large dividends for years, and it seems to me that the condition of the industry is such that they are not justified at the present moment in compelling the public to pay more for its shoes. There may be a few manufacturers who have not made the profit anticipated, but this is due to mismanagement, as I have suggested."

Mr. Lightstone added that the reason why American shoe shapes and forms have met with such success in Paris is that they "fit the foot." But the genuine article is being replaced in a measure by French imitations. "The sale figures of so-called American shoes in Paris," he observed, "are swollen by the numerous French copies which, of course, cannot compare with the real American-made shoes. The latter are already expensive, but if the contemplated rise in price is put into execution, their sale will be badly handicapped."

Too High, He Believes. "The general public will be reluctant or unable to pay the price. With the wealthier classes the American shoe is likely to continue to command good sales because its superiority cannot be gainsaid, and there is no danger yet of French makers being able to turn out such a fine article as Americans do with their up-to-date machinery and expert workmen."

Mr. Lightstone, answering the argument of some American critics, said that it is untrue that American shoes are sold cheaper in Europe than in America. There is keen competition among the retailers in the United States, who sell at too close a margin to permit of the possibility of a smaller price being asked in Europe.

"American manufacturers," concluded Mr. Lightstone, "have created a bigger demand for shoes by making a greater variety of shapes and shades. A man now buys three or four pairs where formerly he would buy only one, but he will certainly curtail his purchases if he is compelled to pay the increases continually demanded by the manufacturers."

Not Worried by Prospects. HERALD correspondent then called at the New York Shoe Company's shop, 15, avenue de l'Opera. The chief establishment of the "Stoedler Shoe," which, with the shop in the Rue du 4 Septembre, is under the direction of Mme. Stoedler, Mrs. Deroy, the manager, is not inclined to worry over the expected rise in the price of American shoes, though he is at a loss to explain it.

He said, however: "The addition of one or two francs to the cost will not make any difference to the sale of American shoes in Paris. They are too firmly established in public favor. So far as we are concerned, we shall simply raise our prices to correspond with the extra asked us by the makers, and, as the shoe, and there is an end of the matter. As to the reasons for the increase, I do not care to make any definite assertion, but I fancy that certain manufacturers have made a 'corner' in hides.

"The suppression of the duty on hides in America is balanced by the increase of import duty on American shoes in France from 15 to 25 francs a pair. The sale of American shoes over here has quadrupled during the last four years. They are now worn by the masses and their popularity continues to grow rapidly. French makers attempt to imitate them, but with little success.

Want American Guarantee. "I find that customers now insist on having the guarantee of American importation. It is not astonishing that the grotesque long French shape, which protruded ungracefully out of trousers or a narrow skirt. The only harm American shoes can do is to the pedicures, for corns are impossible when an American shoe is worn. The women of fashion would not now think of wearing any other than an American shoe."

The views of the manager of the Walker Shoe Company on the subject would be no doubt interesting, but when seen by a HERALD correspondent he would say no more than that: "Miss Mary Garden has just come back with a fresh stock and she says the American shoe is the best in the world."

## BAR WRITERS FROM CHINESE PEELS FRONT IN TRIPOLI

Italy Draws Closer Lines on War Correspondents During Fighting.

FAIL TO SEE BATTLE

Newspaper Representatives Not Allowed to Witness the Recent Clash at Ain Zara.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

TRIPOLI, Monday.—Much resentment is expressed by the newspaper correspondents who were prevented from witnessing the fighting yesterday morning, and who were not allowed to go to Ain Zara even in the afternoon.

This prohibition certainly is annoying, but it should be remembered that the law passed in 1897 absolutely forbids correspondents accompanying troops on occasions of military operations. The law has been liberally interpreted hitherto to afford all possible facilities to the correspondents, but recent events have made it necessary to establish more strict control. It is sometimes forgotten that wars are not fought for the benefit of newspapers.

San Francisco Hears of Big Rebel Victory in Shan-tung Province.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday.—An Imperial army of 10,000 men under General Chang Fung was decisively defeated by a Canton Republican army of 5,000 men under General Ku Chan yesterday, according to a cable despatch received here to-day by the Chinese Free Press.

Four hundred Manchus are reported to have been killed. The Imperial army retreated twenty miles to Wong San-Po, says the despatch. General Wong's army, which numbered 8,000, captured the city of Chi-Mai, in Shan-tung province.

## ITALIANS CAPTURE A BRITISH LAUNCH

Use White Flag in Taking Small Craft About To Be Delivered to Turks.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1,021 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made to-day that the American Red Cross Society has received relief of the Chinese flood sufferers. There is not enough food to last beyond February 1, so the society decided to send immediate relief without waiting for further contributions in response to the appeal for aid issued on Friday last by President Taft.

Governor Dix Appeals to New York to Aid the Famine Sufferers.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Monday.—In an executive proclamation to-day Governor Dix asks the people of the State to contribute to the relief of the people of China who are suffering from famine and floods. He asks that contributions be sent to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross, No. 52 William street, New York. In the proclamation Governor Dix says: "Flood and famine have again devastated great provinces in China and millions of human beings are facing destitution and death."

"I urge the people of the State of New York and of their abundance to make a generous and prompt response to this call of humanity."

MEXICAN ENVOY ENTERTAINS.

ROME, Monday.—Señor de la Barra, the special envoy for Mexico, gave a dinner to-day evening which was attended by about forty prominent government officials. The guests included the Premier, Signor Giolitti, the Foreign Minister, Marchese di San Giuliano, and Mayor Nathan.

DEATHS.

WEISS.—EUGENE MEYER WEISS, after lingering illness, died at his home, 1834 St. Nicholas place, New York, at 10:30 a. m. Notice of funeral hereafter.

[For Other Deaths See First Page.]

As—Ladies Can Wear Shoes one size smaller after using ALLEN'S FOOT-PADE, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes them soft, supple, gives rest and comfort. Refuse substitutes.

No Opiates or Harmful Drugs in BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Swift & Company's Sale of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 27, 1912. See page 2.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Unusually refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. KROG'S refund money if it fails to cure.

EUROPE. AMERICAN LIFT VANS for moving household furniture, office or island. BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO., 18 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE.	COL.
Agents Wanted.....	20	8
Automobiles.....	14	8
Automobile Accessories.....	14	8
Boards and Lodging Wanted.....	14	8
Business Opportunities.....	14	8
Business Specialties.....	14	8
Clothing.....	14	8
Coastwise Steamships.....	2	6
Country Stores.....	14	8
Dividends, Meetings, &c.....	1	4
Dry Goods, &c.....	14	8
Do.....	12	8
Dwellings to Let, Furnished (Inquiries).....	14	8
Europe.....	11	7
Employment Bureaus.....	19	6
Financial.....	12	8
Flats and Apartments to Let-Furnished.....	14	8
Flats and Apartments Wanted.....	14	8
For Sale.....	14	8
Furniture, Carpets, &c.....	14	8
Do.....	22	6
Help Wanted-Males.....	20	6
Help Wanted-Females.....	14	8
Houses, Carriages, &c.....	14	8
Hotels and Restaurants.....	2	6
Instruction, Colleges, Schools, &c.....	14	8
Leather Goods, &c.....	12	8
Lost and Found.....	1	4
Medical.....	14	8
Military and Dressmaking.....	14	8
Mineral Waters.....	5	2
Money to Loan and Wanted.....	14	8
Real Estate.....	17	6
Real Estate to Let.....	2	6
Personal.....	22	6
Pianos, Organs, &c.....	22	6
Professional Situations Wanted.....	19	6
Proposals.....	13	7
Real Estate, New York City, For Sale or Rent.....	17	6
Do.....	1	4
Real Estate, Out of the City, For Sale or Rent.....	14	8
Real Estate Wanted.....	14	8
Sales at Auction.....	14	8
Situations Wanted-Females.....	14	8
Situations Wanted-Males.....	19	6
Special Notices.....	20	6
Do.....	8	3
Do.....	11	6
Do.....	6	2
Do.....	9	3
Do.....	12	6
Do.....	15	6
To Let for Business.....	2	6
Travelers' Guide.....	9	6
Unfurnished Rooms to Let.....	2	6
Wanted to Purchase or Exchange.....	22	6
Watches, Jewelry, &c.....	22	6
Do.....	2	6
Winter Resorts.....	2	6

ACCUSE YUAN'S FRIENDS OF PLOTTING MURDERS

PEKIN, Monday.—Various assassinations recently, including that of General Wu Lu-chang, who was killed at Shikichang in November, and the attempt on General Liang-Pi on January 27 in this city, are said to have been arranged by adherents of Yuan Shih-kai. General Liang-Pi is dying.

Yuan's methods of conducting the negotiations between the throne and the republicans are disapproved by the legations. His Cantonese followers are accused of falsifying documents and of intriguing against the court. It is asserted that Yuan's policy is to accept compromises with the rebels which are satisfactory to himself and to repudiate others which make his position doubtful.

A fourth imperial edict issued to-day, insists that Yuan accept the marquisate offered to him by the throne. According to Chinese etiquette, the Premier cannot now decline, as such an action would prove that he was disloyal. Yuan pleads that he is unworthy of the honor.

BRUSSELS BALLET ON STRIKE.

Jealousy Over Academy Honors Causes Trouble at Theatre.

BRUSSELS, Monday.—The members of the ballet of the Monnaie Theatre here, three of whom are decorated with the French academic palms, went on strike to-day because the managers of the theatre declined to ask for decorations for the entire ballet.